leaves his desk at 11 or 12 or 1 o'clock, according to his individual fancy, and spends business lives who were still hearty in mind of a meal. I recall the fact, too, that among our own department clerks at Washingion are many who have lived through fifty or sixty years of public service.

OFFICIAL RED TAPE. General Porter's business with the French government is carried on entirely through the Foreign Office. Once a week the representatives of foreign governments call on the minister of foreign affairs and present their business to him. If anything important should arise in the interim between the diplomatic days the ambassador sends a request to the minister, who replies, indicating when he can receive the ambassador specially. These special audiences are hard to arrange, because a minister's time is so much taken up in the Chamber of Deputhat he cannot always be at the department. Each of his assistants has an audience with the minister in the morning and lays before him the contents of his portfolio. The minister passes on important questions, signs official papers and disposes promptly of each. With these officials the on in detail by the first secretary. Mr. Vignaud was appointed to his present position by President Grant and he has seen the business of the embassy doubled since Minister Washburn's time.

The correspondence of the embassy with the Department of Foreign Affairs is carried on in Euglish; but when the embassy wants to ask some little favor for an American the request is preferred in French. The use of French expedites the business and saves the French officials the trouble of translating the letter. The use of English cations to the department is required by the State Department regulations. This means sometimes a delay of three or four days in reaching the minister. The dispatch goes first to the register, who opens every communication addressed to the department and enters it in his book as re-When the dispatches are assorted, Translation Bureau to be turned into the regulations require it, but because the high officials of the French government do not understand English In personal intercourse the ambassador

always converses in French with the public officials.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

It is not permitted to the representatives of a foreign government to communicate Department of Foreign Affairs. If he should thoughtlessly send the most commonplace request to another bureau, the reply will come through the Foreign Office with a gentle intimation that the communication should have been sent there. In this respect our own government is not punctilious, although it is the custom for ambassadors at Washington to transact all their business with the government through the secretary of state. There is more formmality about public affairs in Paris than there is in Washington, and President Loubet, although he is the most affable in the line of the Presidents of France, is not nearly so accessible as President McKinley. In fact, the President of France sees personally very few persons outside the circle of his immediate friends and the officials of his government. In the years of his service here Ambassador Porter has not asked permission to present more than a dozen Americans to the President. The last of his countrymen to be presented was ex-President Harrison.

Of his personal intercourse with French officials and of his social experience here General Porter speaks in terms of warm appreciation. In all things he finds a courtesy displayed which makes even the uncertain burdens of diplomatic work comparatively agreeable. The social side of an ambassador's life is one of its important sides. This is not recognized officially, and the United States, unlike other great governments, makes no provision for the dwelling of our ambassador and gives him no allowance for entertaining. For this of ministers and ambassadors from the United States our government has been by distinguished men of great ability, but by men of independent fortune. They have not only represented our country very ably in all diplomatic matters, but they have entertained in a manner that has reflected credit on their government.

General Porter was especially fortunate when he came to Paris in finding a nouse which was well adapted to entertaining. 'All Paris lives in apartment houses. Individual dwellings to let are few because the owners of the ground find it much more profitable to build apartment houses, even If they tear down beautiful dwellings to make room for them. General Porter found only three or four fine dwellings to let when he came to Paris, and it was his good forobtain the former home of the great art collector, Spitzer. Many of the art treasures which Spitzer collected went to America at the time of his death. Most of the collection was sold, but enough of the furnishings were left in the dwelling to make it a museum of rare and beautiful With these furnishings General Porter rented it, and added to them the furniture and bric-a-brac from on Madison avenue, New York.

A HANDSOME HOME The ambassador's home is on the Rue Villejust, just off the Avenue Victor Hugo. which is one of the starbeams radiating from the Place de l'Etoile. It is not ten minutes' walk from the embassy on the Avenue Kleber. The house is built around two sides of a garden, through which a carriageway leads, under the arch of another house, to the Avenue Victor Hugo. When the embassador entertains, therefore, Cornwall, England, in 1792. Six years later the carriages of his guests are handled as quickly as at a White House reception in Washington. Entering this driveway, to the left you see the conclerge's room, and to the right the entrance to the house. short flight of steps brings you to the reception hall. A triple archway divides it. In the arches are graceful palms, and behind them banks of flowering plants. This family lives, and Mrs. Porter's boudoir opens directly on the reception hall.

A broad flight of stairs, with one turning, this stair is of beautiful wrought iron. On the wall, lighted from above, is a very large Gobelin tapestry, one of the most perfect and beautiful I have ever seen. Hundreds of years old, its surface is worn to such an exquisite finish that it looks like an oil painting. This tapestry covers most of the area of the wall. Efforts were made some years ago by American collectors to obtain possession of it; but Mr. Spitzer had | perstition as to the luckiness or unluckiness in good French

that the embassy does not follow the it now occupies that the family refused to Chinaman believes that a judiciously French fashion, for the French official, sell it. A smaller tapestry on the opposite chosen burial place will bring wealth and who has begun the day with coffee and roll, | wall is of equal beauty and equal relative | distinction to the posterity of the person |

lighted by stained-glass windows. A triple pect of many such sites, in his belief, men of eighty years who had led active archway separates one of these windows hence his opposition. from the room, and in one of these arches stands a bronze figure over which a founthe deliberate way in which the Frenchman | tain plays. The arches form an alcove filled with flowering plants, which is used with which he undertakes the consumption | for the orchestra when the ambassador en-

SOME ART TREASURES.

General Porter has adopted an ingeniou device to light this gailery, whose very high ceiling and dark tapestried walls are somber even in the sunshine. At night when he uses the gallery as a reception room or for dinners electric lights without shine through the stained glass windows and add to the light from the electroliers above. This gallery is filled with cabinets of antique swords and arms, many hand wrought and inlaid with gold; its frieze is of rare painted heads, its doors are splendid pieces of hand carved work. These doors were brought from a chateau in the south of France. The dining room, which is the third room beyond the gallery, is paneled ties, answering questions and making in hand carved wood brought from an old speeches in defense of the administration chateau. This dining room, by the way, all the receipts, and the assessment on General Porter uses for entertaining a 5 per cent. greater number will seat fifty. It is larger than the state dining room of the President at Washington. Between the dining room and the gallery

are two small reception rooms with polished floors which are furnished with Gen. Porter's own treasures-among them two very beautiful tables in solid malachite, which he got when in Russia a year ago. The ceiling of one of these rooms is domed in the center and exquisitely painted Opening from these reception rooms another which is almost as long as the gallery. It gets the western sun through long windows, and it is lighted as well from above, the whole of the dark wood ceiling being set with heavy ground glass. In this room are many of the Spitzer treasures, including a set of armor exquisitely hand-wrought and engraved, some rare Italian faience and carved ivories, and massive carved mantel of white marble. Opening from this room are the library, General Porter's den and the smoking room. In the smoking room are hung the sword which General Porter carried through the war and swords which have been presented to him, and in a cabinet are the trophies of friendship, which the general values almost as highly-the silver-mounted autograph menu presented to him by the Union League Club, loving cups of massive silver, the gold medal of th Numismatic Society, bearing the head of Grant, the baton he used as marshal o the inaugural parade in Washington.

In this beautiful house General Porter has entertained a great deal during his stay in Paris and maintained, if he has not excelled, the social reputation of Mr. directly with any department except the Reid, Mr. Eustis and his other distinguish-

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is the motto of Minnesota?-Mrs "L'etoile du nord," which is French for "the north star."

At what time was the first silver money coined in the United States? 2. At what time the first dimes? 3. What is the value of a gold dollar of 1856?

What four famous mottoes are based upon one of Edward E. Hale's novels

You probably refer to "Look up and not and not in; lend a hand."

To settle an argument, will you publish the date of the blowing up of the Hell

Hallett's Point reef was blown up Sept. 24, 1876, but the biggest of all the many explosions was that which destroyed Flood Rock, on Oct. 10, 1885.

What is meant by the words "marble folly" as mentioned in connection with the expression of the "mad King of Bavaria?"

Presumably the term was applied to the the presentation of Wagner's operas.

In your Sunday edition of May 20 you say "A six months' residence in Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, etc., is sufficient to enable one to secure a divorce." Does that mean that both parties must reside there six | fit for making flour. months?-Mays Station.

It means that the person applying for the State for the specified time.

What is the date that the first safety bicycle in which were two sprocket whee was used?-H. J. W. The present safety came into use about 1884, but just when its first experimental form had trial we do not know. A machine very like it in general form, but with

rods in place of the present chain, was made away back in 1846. What explanation do scientists give of the light furnished by fireflies?-T. T. Contrary to ordinary belief, scientists do not lay it to phosphorus, which is not present in the luminous organs to a notable extent, but to the slow combustion of granular matter, or possibly of fatty substances. The yellow cells of these organs

Are fourth-class postmasters paid in acordance with the business done by the offices?-N. O. B.

supply oxygen in abundance.

are traversed by many air ducts, which

Yes; and with the exception of the post master of New York city, whose salary is fixed at \$8,000, every postmaster's pay de pends upon the business of his office. With those of the first, second and third classes the salary depends upon the receipts, while the fourth-class pay is based chiefly or the stamps canceled on matter actually

How long has illuminating gas been i

William Murdoch, who is taken as the inventor of practical gas lighting, burned gas in his house and office at Redruth. he built a gas works. Several experimenters had made gas and burned it as a curiosity before this, the earliest of them antedating him by a hundred years. The first manufacture of gas in this country was in

From what source does marble come?-S

Vermont produces about half of this country's entire output of marble, th quarries of Rutland county being the most important ones of the State. Building marbles are taken from various localities in New York, Maryland, Georgia and east Tennessee, the latter State supplying a very fine grade of decorative marble. Washington, California and other States of the Rock mountain range have mar-

Why are the Chinese so much opposed railroads and telegraphs?-T. F. Their objections are based in the

buried, and he often defers burial for The first of the suite of eight reception | months while he searches for a lucky rooms on the second floor is a gallery which | spot. Making lines of railroads or teleextends the full depth of the house and is graphs, or opening mines changes the as-

If a couple is married in church and wish to receive at their new home, how should the reception cards read? Are they issued in the name of the bride's parents just as though it were to be at their own home?

A separate card for the reception can be enclosed with the invitation to the ceremony and need contain no names. A wellestablished stationer is good authority on these matters, and it is well to leave them

What income is the government receiving from the war tax, and what articles contribute large portions of it?-A. S. C. These revenues bring in a little over a hundred million dollars a year. Of this, fermented liquors pay a little over 30 per cent., chewing and smoking tobaccos about 15 per cent., cigars and cigarettes over 4 per cent. and bankers over 31/2 per cent. Schedule A, including telephone and telegraph messages, express receipts and documents generally, brings over a third of seats twenty-six. The large gallery which proprietary articles accounts for nearly

Please give the population of Indiana taken by the last census. 2. Can you give me the number of births and deaths in Indiana from Jan. 1, 1890, to April 1, 1900? 3. If a person wants to put money in govern-Can any one put less than \$1,000 in government bonds, and what is the rate of interest paid?-Reader.

Indiana's population in 1890 was 2,189,030. 2. This record is now kept by the State Board of Health, but goes back only a year or two. 3. To any bank. 4. Fifty dollars is the lowest denomination in bonds. All bonds are now selling at a premium. The rate of interest varies from 2 per cent. to

Please inform me the name of the presiding officer of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sons of Colonial Times .- E. B.

The president of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the Revolution is Mr. Jesse C. Tarkington, Indianapolis. President of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is Captain William E. English, Indianapolis. There is a "Society of the Colonial Wars," with no branch in Indiana, however, but we do not know of such an organization as "Sons of Colonial Times." The governor general of the Socity of Colonial Wars is Frederick J. De Peyster, New York city.

What is meant by a bonded warehouse, and to what use are such put?-I. D. A storehouse in which are put dutiable goods whose owner gives bond that ensure the payment of the duties within a credit period provided by law. He may then sell the goods and pay duty practically as he sells them. Meanwhile the warehouse though it may be of private ownership, is under governmental supervision. An in porter or manufacturer may thus at his best convenience get goods ready for sale and have them at hand, without being pu immediately to the investment of capital involved in paying duties or internal rev-

What limits do writers give to the called Middle Ages?-Seer.

Authors do not agree on this point. Th beginning is usually taken as the over throw of the West Roman Empire in 47 In 1873. 2. 1796. 3. Coin dealers list but the battle of Soissons, 486, the accession of Charlemagne, 768, and the dis solution of the Frankish empire, 843, have some adherents. Then the modern epoch is considered to have commenced with the fall of Constantinople, 1453; the invention of printing, about 1450; the dis covery of America, the crisis of the Reformation, 1517 to 1520, and a few writers put it as late as the Westphalen peace

How do millers cleanse low grades wheat of foreign substances?-T. P. A. The two chief processes are sifting and exposing a thin cascade of the grain to an air blast. Substances that cling to the grain, such as dust, smut and rust, are removed in a perforated cylinder in which revolves brushes, the dust passing through the holes. By pouring the costly theater built by him at Baircuth for | grain down an inclined plane the round seeds are separated because of the superior velocity they acquire in rolling, compared with that of long grains that slide. By such operations good wheat can be secured from grain of which not more than half is

tion of Texas? 3. What finally became of

Not in the strict sense of the word, but he held that slavery was a serious evil. that Congress had no right to protect it in the States, nor to permit it in the District of Columbia and the Territories. He also opposed the return by free States or general government of fugitive slaves, and held that Congress should break up the coastwise slave trade. 2. He did, zealously. 3. After twenty-one years in Congress, some of his experience there highly tumultuous, he was made, in 1861, consul general to British North America, and died in Montreal, in 1864

standing broad jump of eleven feet one-half inch, last season, was it measured from toe line to heel mark, or from heel to heel? distances on the running broad jump be measured from toe to heel? 2. Was Michael Sweeny's world's record on the running high jump of six feet five and oneinches made with or without weights?-C. M.

The take-off for the running broad jump is from a joist five inches wide flush with the ground. For six inches in front of the joist the earth is removed to a depth of three inches. The jumper must not touch the earth in this excavation, and measurement is from the outside edge of the joist to the nearest break of ground made by any part of the jumper's person. Ewry's jump was measured in this way. 2. Sweeney's record is six feet five and fiveeighths inches, and was made without weights.

Answered. I thought to find some healing clime
For her I loved; she found that shore,
That city whose inhabitants
Are sick and sorrowful no more.

I asked for human love for her: The loving knew how best to still The infinite yearning of a heart Which but infinity could fill. Such sweet communion had been ours. I prayed that it might never end:
My prayer is more than answered; now
I have an angel for my friend.

I wished for perfect peace to soothe The troubled anguish of her breast; And, numbered with the loved and called, She entered on untroubled rest. Life was so fair a thing to her, I wept and pleaded for its stay; My wish was granted me, for lo! She hath eternal life to-day.

Two Different Things. Boston Transcript. Kendrick (who for two months has bee studying French)—Say, Sutton, I can write a good letter in French now. Sutton—H'm! Is that so? Well, you may be able to write a good letter in French,

Hotels, Restaurants and Boarding Houses are Taking Quick Advantage of these Rare Bargains

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HOUSEFURNISHINGS, CHINA, LAMPS.

It's not a question of the money loss in closing out these great stocks of Housefurnishings, China and Glass. Other arrangements have been made for the space they occupy, and every dollar's worth MUST be closed out at once. To do this we have made TREMENDOUS PRICE CUTS FROM END TO END OF THE DEPARTMENT. There's not a dollar's worth of old merchandise in these lots. All new, fresh and of the highest grades, as every housekeeper in Indianapolis well knows.

We Need the Room at Once--Here's the Way We Sell the Goods Granite Ware Goes. For the Kitchen. 15c large Hammers.....7c 5c Surprise Egg Beaters.....1c 300 Carpet Tacks.....3c 5c Basting Spoons......2e 5c Tea Strainers.....2c Tin Teaspoons, dozen......6c 12c Tack Lifters 7c 12c Ice Picks or Chisels......7c 25c Corkscrews50 5c Putz Pomade, 2 boxes for1c 10c Screwdrivers3c 8c Flesh Forks2c 5c Paring Knives2c 25c Christy Knife Set, Bread, Cake and Paring Knives, set 5c 10c Weeders2c 5e Clothes-line Hooks.....2c 5c Doughnut Cutters, Biscuit Cutters and Cake Cutters, choice 2c 75c Canvas Telescopes......45c \$2.50 Leather Traveling Bags...\$1.25.

Fine Bric-a-Brac.

Good Parlor Brooms25c

1.98 Oven for gas or gasol \$3.48 Royal Taplitz Vases........81.50 \$7.50 Royal Taplitz Vases \$3.55 \$1.75 Wanopee Vases......90c Punch Bowl, with pedestal and one dozen ices to match......82.10

Garden Rake, steel......23c Garden Hoe, steel......23c Garden Spade, steel......63c \$1.25 Flower Bed Sets, 3 pieces.....50c plated, with 3 foot tubeing \$1.65

Lamps at Half.

Large Lamp, with Globe \$2.71 trimmed 81.75 Student Lamp, complete......83.00

&c Japanned Bread Boxes 45c 45c Japanned Sugar Boxes.......33c 65c Japanned Flour Cans44c 43c Granite Sauce Pans......29c 65c Granite Dish Pans......45c 25c Granite Pudding Pans...... 17c \$1.50 Meat Cutter\$1.10 5c large-size Graters.....3c 7c Tin Pudding Pans 3c 12c Tin Sauce Pans.....9c 29c Copper-bottom Coffee Pot 22c 24c Dish Pans 19c 23c Galvanized Water Pails 20c 15c Shoe Brush and Dauber7c 10c Varnish Brushes.....4c 40c Paint Brushes......22c 10c Whitewash Brushes4c 18c Household Dusting Brushes S 30c Window Brushes14c 10c Palmetto Fiber Scrub Brushes .. 4c New Dinner Sets. 100-piece \$15 Porcelain Dinner

100-piece \$20 China Dinner 35 Decorated Haviland Dinner Set......825.10 -piece Wine Set......67c Thin-blown Decorated Water Set. 90c Decorated Water Set70c

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street entrance to the Denison House.

respondence.

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Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soother and heals

the diseased membrane.

It cures catarrh and drives

away a cold in the head

H.P. Wasson & Co. The Busy, Growing Store H.P. Wasson & Co.

MEDICAL NOTES. (Prepared for the Sunday Journal by

an Old Practitioner.) Dr. Stuver believes that with increased civilization there is decreased degeneration, and claims that ere long we shall repeat the history of Greece and Rome, and civilized nations will fall into ruin and decay. He refers to the excessive population, herded together in large cities, surrounded by poor sanitary environment and breathing impure and vitiated air, making a pretense of living upon insufficient or excessive amounts of improper kinds of food, keeping late hours and indulging in excesses of various kinds, viciously spurred on by the high pressure of modern living and the struggle for wealth, and says that each of these lower health and diminish vital resistance of the larger part of the population. This is still further influenced by the almost universal use of stimulants and narcotics and by fatal diseases, such as tuberculosis and cancer, so that it would seem that progress in sanitation and hygiene and the precautions taken against contagious and infectious diseases have been offset and lowered by general vitality. Within the last twenty or thirty years the percentage of insane people has enormously increased, proving that mental health is waning, this being due to vicious methods of education which cultivate the intellectual faculties at the expense of the moral and physical, the result being an irregular and

one-sided development, producing social de-

Dr. Hillis, in a continuation of his remarks upon the value of alcohol, makes a statement which goes far to place his somewhat radical opinions in a better light. Is Joshua Giddings to be classed as an While alcohol may be of value in exhausting diseases by favoring the production of fat, on the other hand, in a state of health when the body is sufficiently nourished, alcohol exhausts the liver and kidneys in the efforts to eliminate it from the body. As a stimulant alcohol is of benefit in tiding a patient over a crisis, as in pneumonia, and as a rapid and true tonic and food in depressed states of the system, as in typhoid fever, especially when the stomach rejects other foods and stimulants. He recommends old whisky in tablespoonful doses, with a little cracked ice or a small quantity of water every four or five minutes, according to the strength of the patient to endure it. By thus giving it frequently in small doses as much as four ounces may be given in an hour's time, and can then be followed and its action maintained by bouillon at longer intervals. It should never be given when it irritates the stomach, nor should it be taken before any severe exertion or after eating. He comes to the conclusion that at certain times alcohol may be of the greatest value, and at other times a serious poison. Above all, he does not think it capable of stimulating the brain to in-

So-called health resorts are often eventually death breeders there is such a flock of invalids congregated in them that the very air and soil become pestilential. The history of Mentone forcibly illustrates this. Forty years ago Mentone was a healthy village in France, where the happy peasantry contentedly cultivated their farms. By accident it became known that the climate of this region was most beneficial for consumptives, and it became the mecca of these unfortunates. The neglected their farming to cater to the wants of the strangers. Healthy women forsook their dairies and became washerwomen. No preventive precautions were taken, and to-day, as a result of this, the place is bacillus ridden, a pest hole, death itself, and the once sturdy inhabitants, pic- in the sick room they are almost sure to tures of health, are an emaclated, coughing, bleeding people, saturated with the are often sacrificed in the same way, and germs of consumption. The lesson is a in their case there is also a risk that they forcible one, for thousands of health re- | will go out and become the unwitting in sorts to-day will become like ill-fated struments of disseminating disease. Mentone if proper precautions are not taken to destroy all germs.

Change of scene is a favorite remedy among the laity and one often recommend ed by physicians without regard to conditions. In cases of nervous exhaustion, for added. example, often forerunning change of scene may do good, but it cannot be recommended off hand and without provisos. A constant change of scene, with its fatigue, vexations and trials, may do lowing to an excellent formule, once cale

much harm and may in fact cause the insanity which it is recommended to pre- | Life. Powdered Socotrine aloes, 1 ounce; vent. In such cases when change of scene | powdered zedcary, gentian, rhubarb, root is recommended it should be remembered that the nervously exhausted patient is brandy, 2 pints. Allow these to macerate like a child needing constant watching and in the brandy seven days, and after strainadvice. For this reason such patient ing, add 2 ounces of simple syrup. The should never be sent away to seek change | dose is a tablespoonful in water, three and rest alone, but should always have a companion to make provision for care and protection, and who should provide for a proper combination of fatigue and rest

For the Garden.

50-foot Garden Hose and Noz-

-burner Gas Stove, nickel

Red pepper, aside from its value as condiment, is of value in certain irritable states of the stomach. In seasickness, for example, broths, free from fat and liberally seasoned with red pepper, will often relive nausea and allow of other food being taken. Tincture of capsicum is also of value as a counter irritant in place of mustard, a few drops being sprinkled on a cloth wrung out in hot water and applied over the painful part. In rheumatism, stiff neck, and in black eye, a mixture of equal parts of tincture of capsicum and mucilage of gum arabic with a few drops of glycerine is of value. The painful or bruised surface is painted with this mixture, which is allowed to dry on, the painting being repeated a second or third time if neces-

Recreations are needful, amusements are good, society, travel, music, the drama wit, humor, laughter, and fun are excellent things in themselves; but to extract their excellence for our use and enjoyment we must know where to leave them off. Their purpose is to refresh tired energies, to stimulate dormant powers, to recreate and give new vitality to the whole man. Pursued too long they pall and become wearine, and instead of kindling new life they dampen what there is. No better test of how far to carry the recreations of life can be had than in the freshness and vigor with which we can return to our labors. Play. as well as work, when taken in excess exhausts the nature, but when due proportions are observed it animates and strengthens it.

Eat all cold food slowly. Digestion will not begin until the temperature of the food has been raised by the heat of the stomach to 98 degrees. Hence the more heat that can be imparted to it by slow mastication the better. The precipitation of a large quantity of cold food into the stomach by fast eating may, and often does, cause discomfort and indigestion, and every occasion of this kind results in a measurable injury to the digestive function. Cold water drunk with cold food increases the mischief. Hot drinks-hot water, weak tea, coffee, chocolate, etc., will on the contrary help to prevent it. But eat slowly at any

It is a good thing to have a room well ventilated; but ventilation is not all that is to be desired. The tired feeling in the morning may be due to an overweight of bed covering; it may be due to malarial polson, or to overexertion during the day. At this season it is well to be very mod erate in the use of heavy food, particularly in the evening, and to eat a great deal of sound fruit. Hard, dry rubbing with s large Turkish towel just before retiring to bed has an excellent effect. One often reads pathetic stories about

net birds that die simultaneously or shortly after their child-owners. It sounds pretty, but the simple prose of the matter often is that the owners infected the birds. Canaries and other songsters will catch scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or almost any other human disease, and if left be infected. Pet cats and small dogs, too,

Persons who suffer from sore feet after an unusually long walk experience great relief from soaking the feet in half a natiful of water to which a piece of saltpetre of the size of a small walnut has been

Prescriptions. In cases of general debility follows

brated as the Baume de Vie, or Elixir of and white agaric, of each, 1 drachm; of (1/4) one-fourth of a cent per hour.

In chronic manifestations of malaria Tutt recommends: Sulphate of cinchonine 4 drachm; Fowler's solution, 14 drachms; tincture of muriate of iron, 1/2 ounce; syr up of ginger, 11/2 ounces; distilled water, sufficient to make 4 ounces. The dose i a dessertspoonful after meals. L. N., M. D.

A Lovely Man.

New York Tribune. "It really begins to look as if some one sphere,' since the 'woman's sphere' question has been allowed to drop into innocu-ous desuetude," said a batchelor girl yes-terday. "Men are asserting their rights as ressmakers, milliners and cooks, and even have invaded the realm of 'general housework,' and all without a protest. But when a man appears who claims fame on the call a halt. Mr. Norman, of the British embassy, arrived in Washington a short time ago with twenty-two trunks filled with the loveliest things, it is said, ever worn by man. At a garden party at Senator De pew's a week or two ago he wore a marvelous fawn-colored cutaway coat and trousers and waistcoat of pearl with fine stripes of lavender. The waistcoat was doublebreasted and fastened with gold mounted pearl buttons. He wore a flowing tie made further that this elegant has all his ties made from silk of his own selection, in unique patterns, of which he buys the en tire bolt, that no one may have a duplicate one feels that woman's realm is indeed threatened, and that all truly feminine souls should arise in their wrath and 'put rash intruder out

A Ballad of Decoration. In the garlanded grass where the multitude And the splender of spring overflows,
The souls of the heroes climb up three the sod,
And smile in the cheeks of the rose.

We turn back the leaves of the ledger of doom And trace thro' the stains of old tears The story that closed 'mid the grief and the Of the wearlsome, war-shadowed years. We stifle a sigh as we trample the clay
Where the ranks of the pale legions lie—
And we dream, as we turn from their tablets away. That for freedom 'tis glorious to die.

The teeth of Old Time on the granite may grate, Till the proudest shafts crumble and fall— But remembrance will stand with her flowers at Till the trumpet is loosed on the wall. Ah, sweet is the breath of the roses, and sweet
Are the light and the laughter of May;
But the past, like a specter, is chained at our

The chaplets of love we may bind on the urns
Of the Blue and the Gray with our tears,
But the wrong of rebellion still rankles and The shrick of the bondmen, the clank of the Are hushed, as a tale that is told, And the clouds that once hung as a pall o'er th Have swept by, and the skies are as gold. The birds build their nests at the cannon's cold

In the flash of his martial array.

Elkhart and Madison, while a little further off are Minocqua, Star Lake, Frontenac White Bear, Minnetonka and Marquette on Lake Superior. For pamphlet of

and East.

"Summer Homes for 1900." or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled

"In The Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage,

The camps have extinguished their fires, And the baby of Ethiop plays with the whips That were soaked in the blood of its sires. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, -James Newton Matthews. Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dorflinger Glass craft

NUMBER NINE.

A Warning

Those who offer "just as good" glassware are not particular about having a trademark label on it, guaranteeing its quality, its style and the durability of its polish. Our fine glassware is at once our pride and our care to the last, and every piece of genuine Dorflinger glass has a label affixed to it, as we here show. This label covers all the arguments we have given in this series. Sold all over the United States.



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